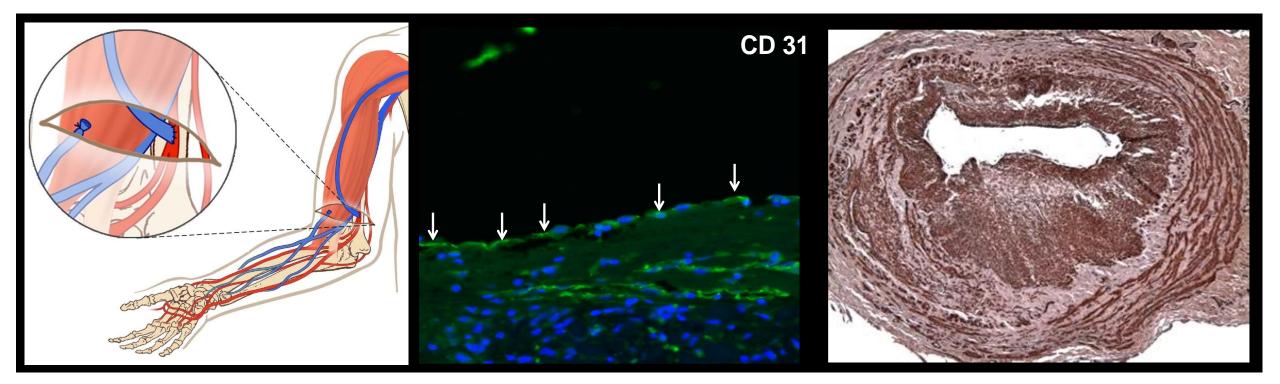
Novel Experimental and Clinical Therapies: of Pigs, Patients and Policy!!

Prabir Roy-Chaudhury MD, PhD, FACP, FRCP (Edin) University of Arizona and SAVAHCS



Disclosures

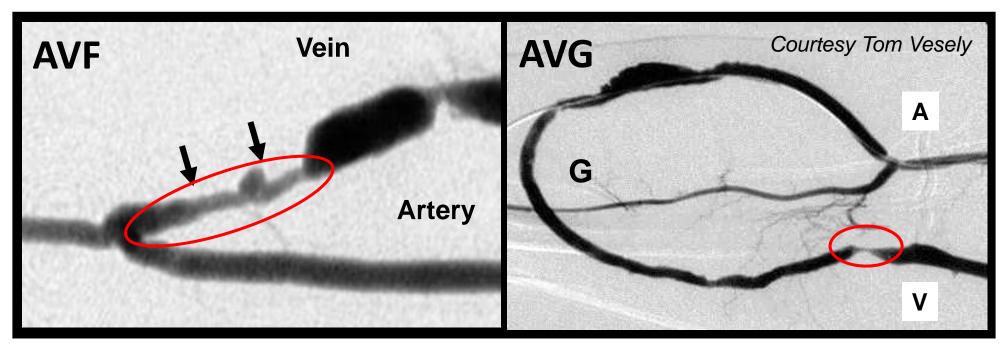
• Founder and Chief Scientific Officer of Inovasc

 Consultant/Advisory Board: WL Gore, Medtronic, Bard, Cormedix, TVA, Humacyte, Akebia, Relypsa, Vascular Therapies

Outline

- Pathology and pathogenesis of dialysis vascular access dysfunction with a focus on AVF maturation failure
- Novel biotechnology and bioengineering solutions for dialysis vascular access dysfunction
- Policy and process of care pathways to improve dialysis vascular access care (AVF maturation)
- Messages for the future!!

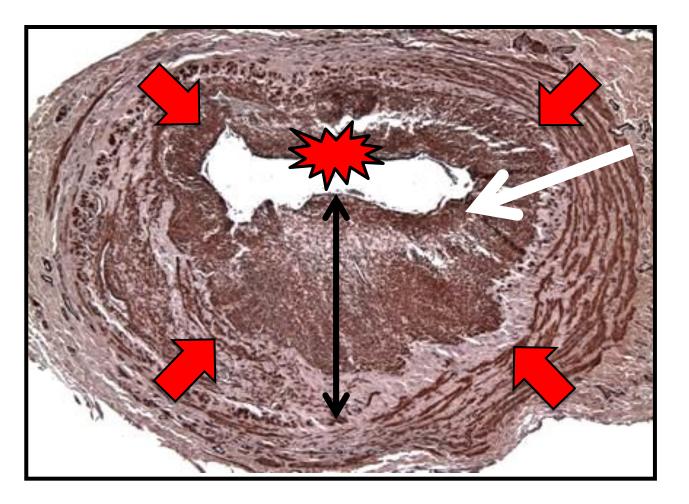
Radiological presentation of dialysis vascular access dysfunction



- Perianastomotic stenosis
- AVF non maturation

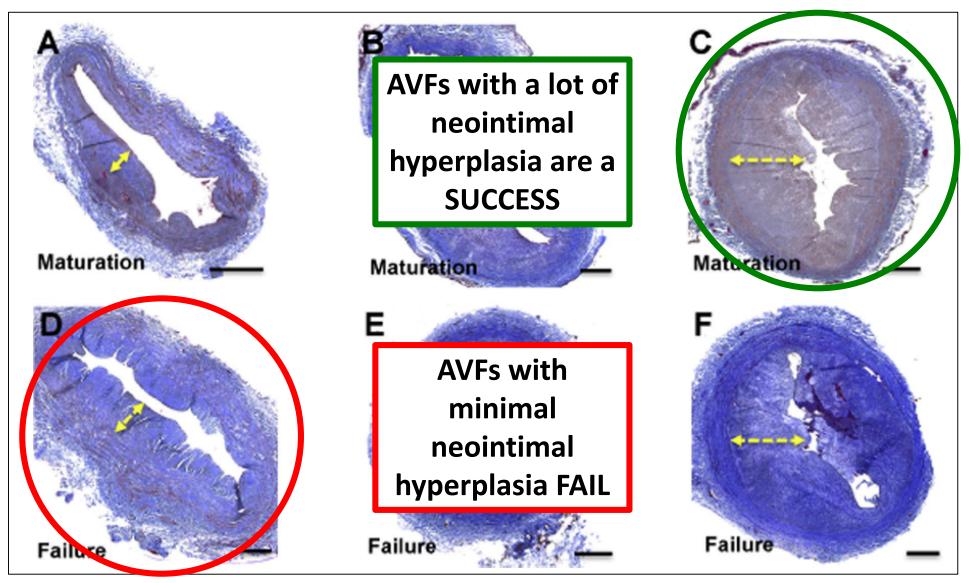
- Stenosis at the graftvein anastomosis
- Graft thrombosis

Histological presentation of AVF maturation failure



- Aggressive venous neointimal hyperplasia
- Smooth muscle cells and myofibroblasts that migrate in from the media and perhaps the adventitia as a result of vascular (hemodynamic) injury
- Inward remodeling or at least a lack of outward remodeling
- Both the NH and inward remodeling made worse by the inflammation, oxidative stress and endothelial dysfunction that is present in our CKD/ESRD patients

Negative remodeling may be more important than neointimal hyperplasia



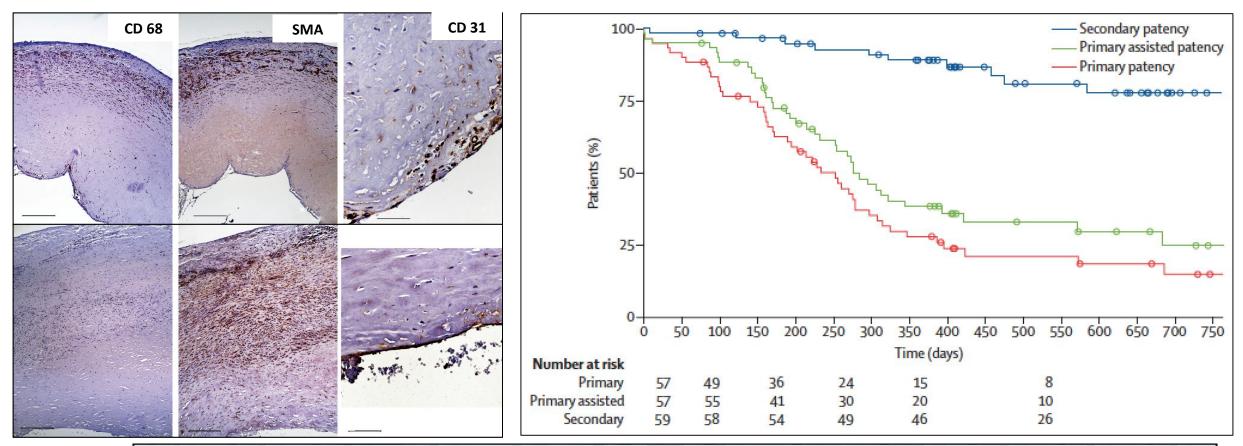
Vasquez-Padron et al. 2016

Tissue Engineered Grafts for Vascular Access



Tissue Engineered Grafts for Vascular Access

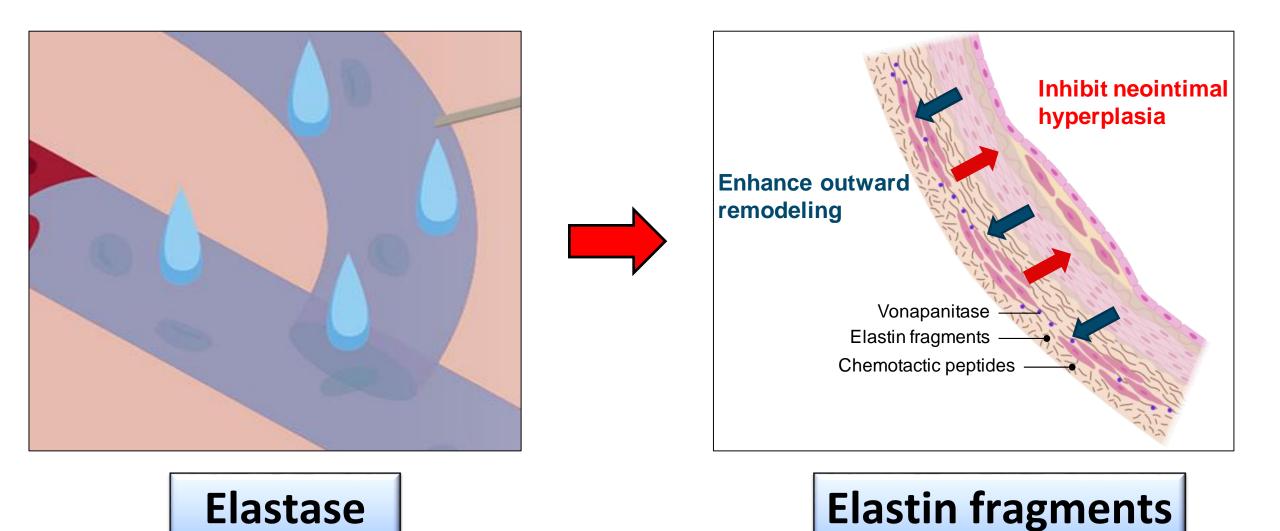
16 weeks



Results of the Phase III HUMANITY trial are pending

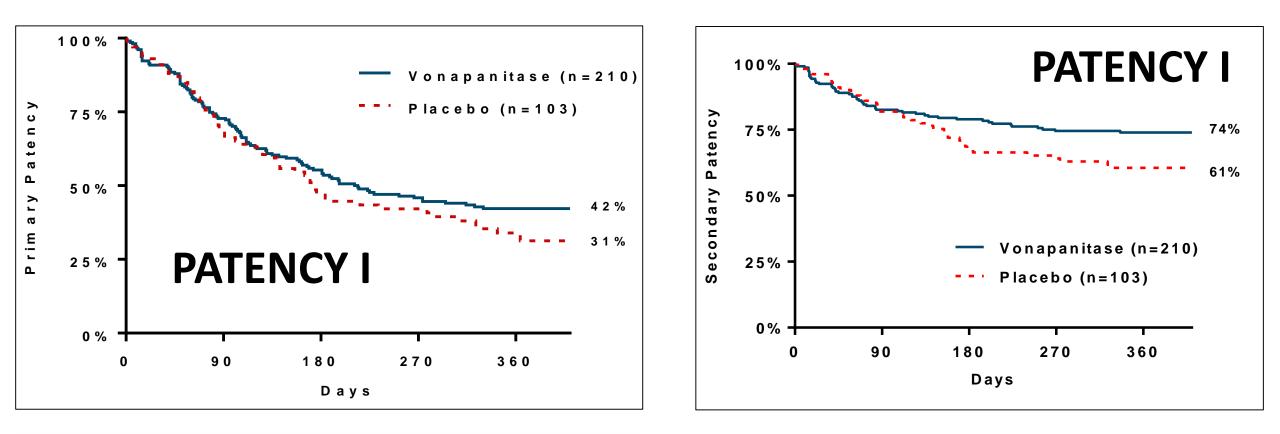
Lawson et al. Lancet 2017

Vonapanitase: a recombinant elastase for AVF maturation



Courtesy Steve Burke; Proteon Therapeutics

Vonapanitase: a recombinant elastase for AVF maturation



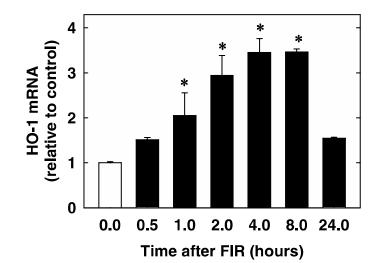
No difference in primary end point of unassisted primary patency

Significant improvement in secondary patency

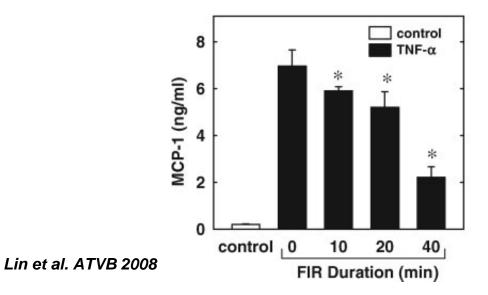
Courtesy Steve Burke; Proteon Therapeutics

Far Infra Red Therapy (Rationale)



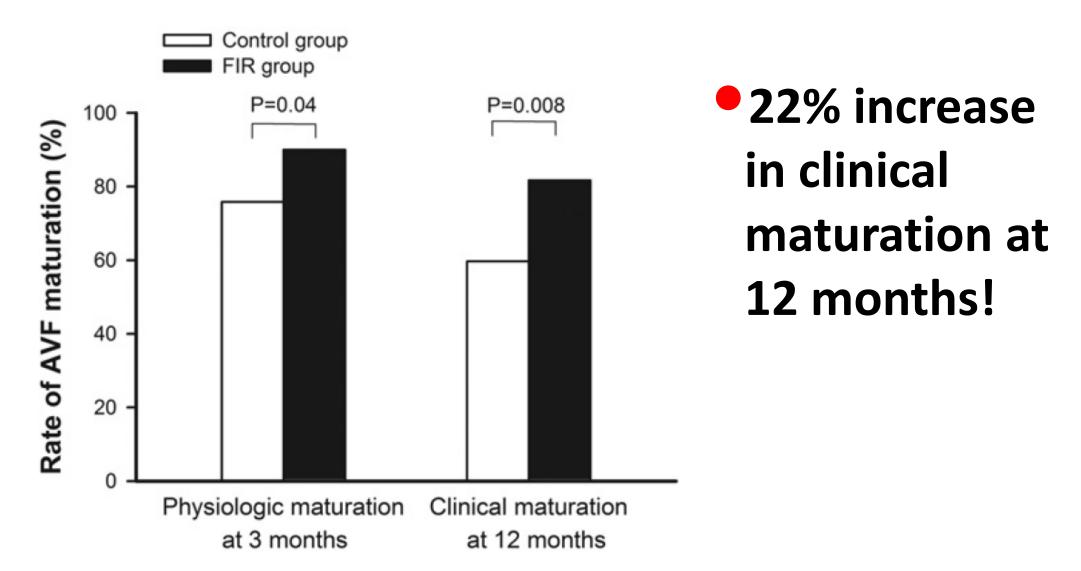


Decreases inflammation by reducing MCP-1



Increases HO-1 and reduces oxidative stress

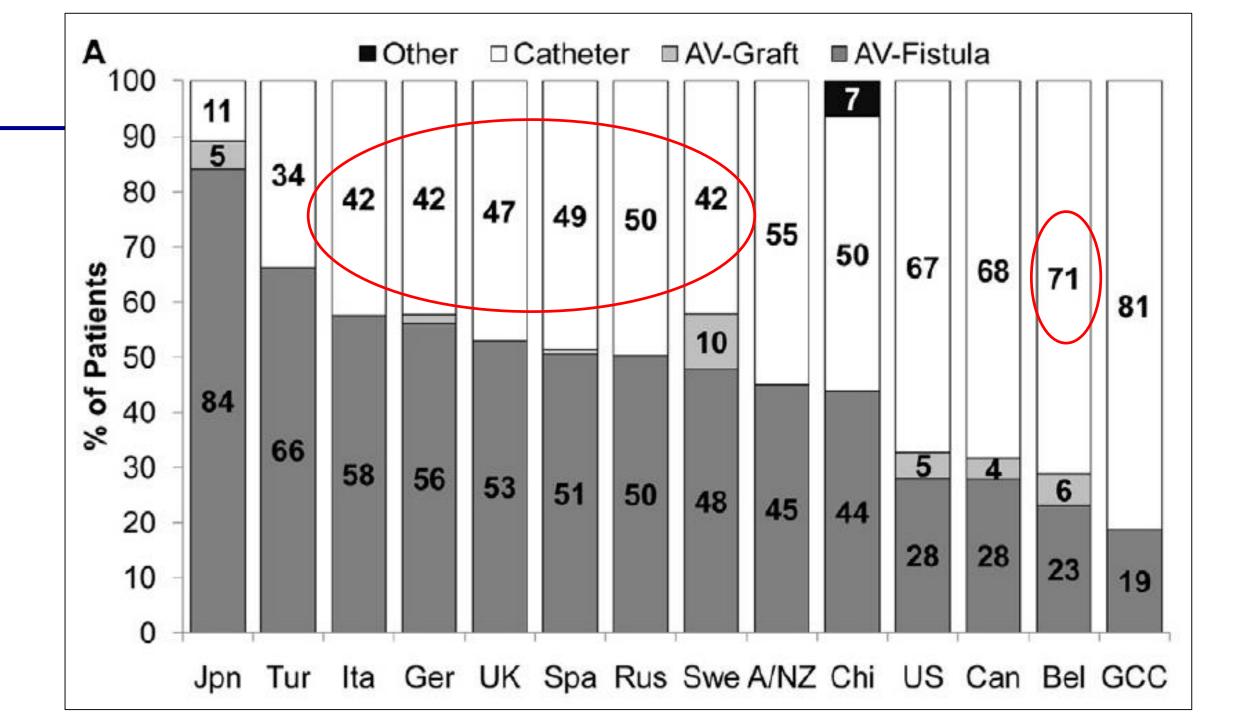
Far Infra Red Therapy improves AVF maturation



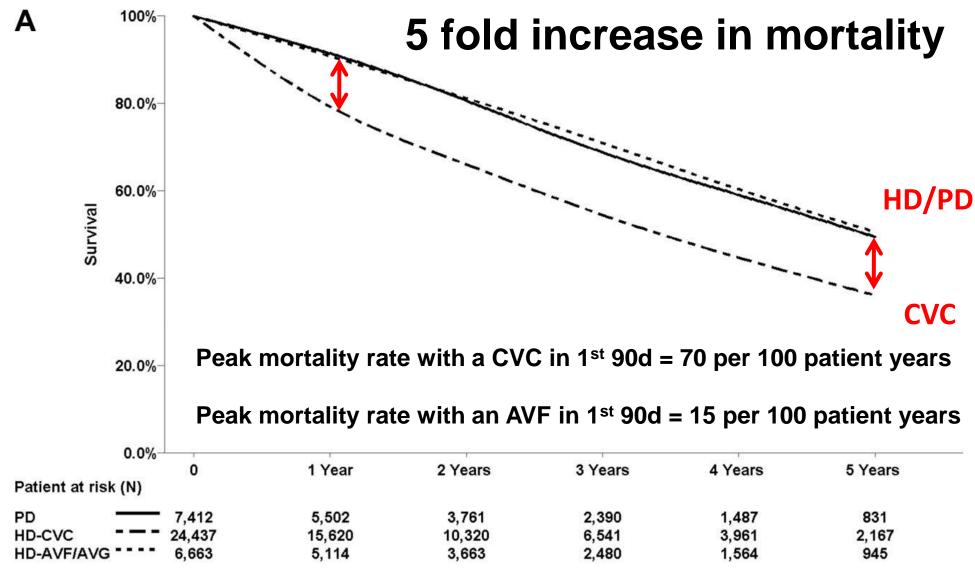
Lin et al. AJKD 2013

Far Infra Red Therapy in use!



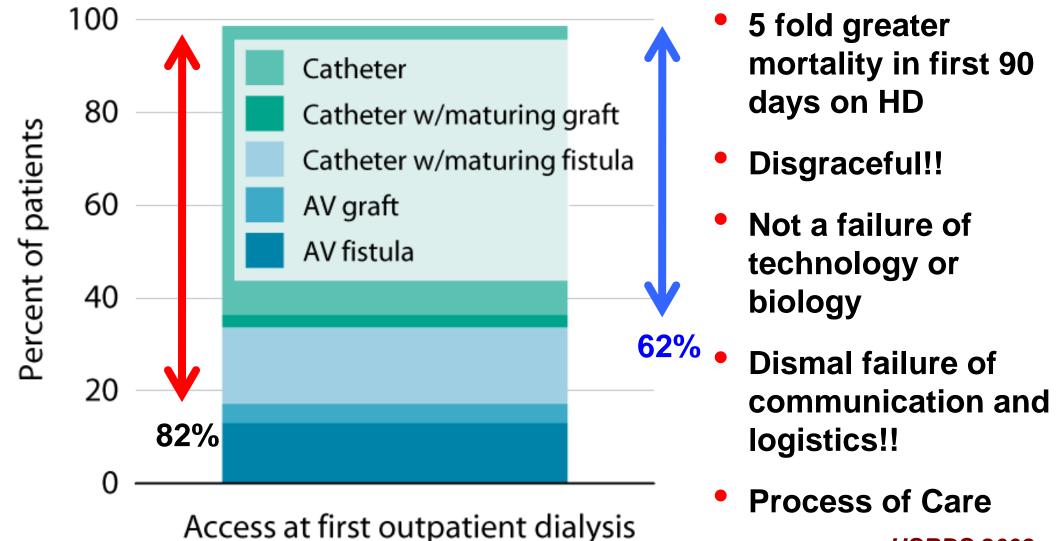


Catheters kill patients!



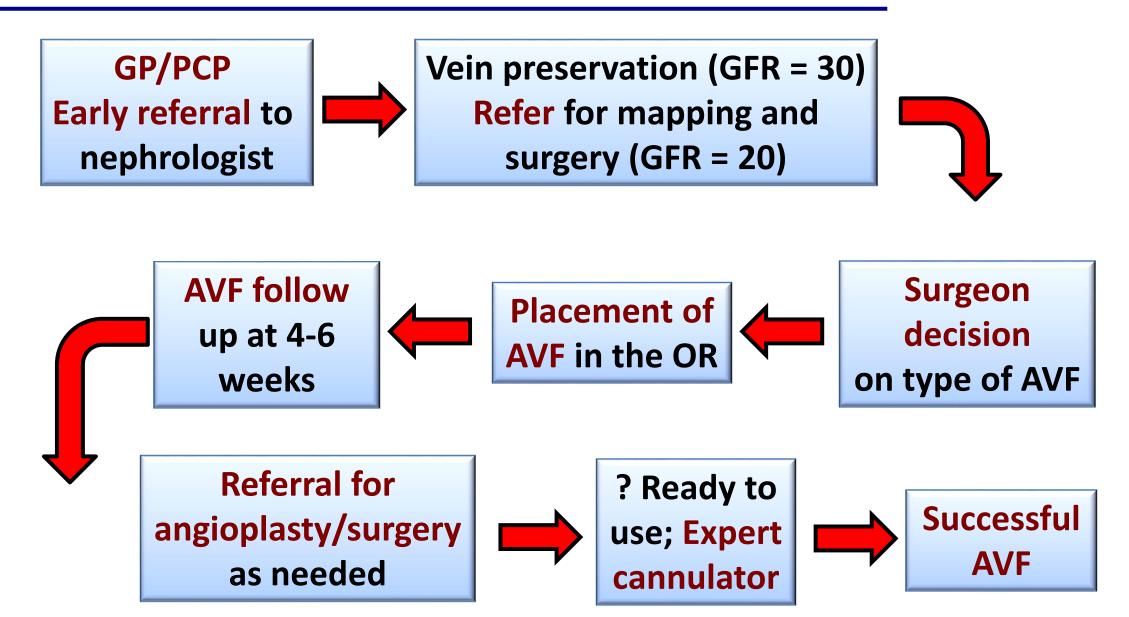
Perl et al. JASN 2011

The "Achilles Heel": 60-80% of incident hemodialysis patients start dialysis with a catheter!

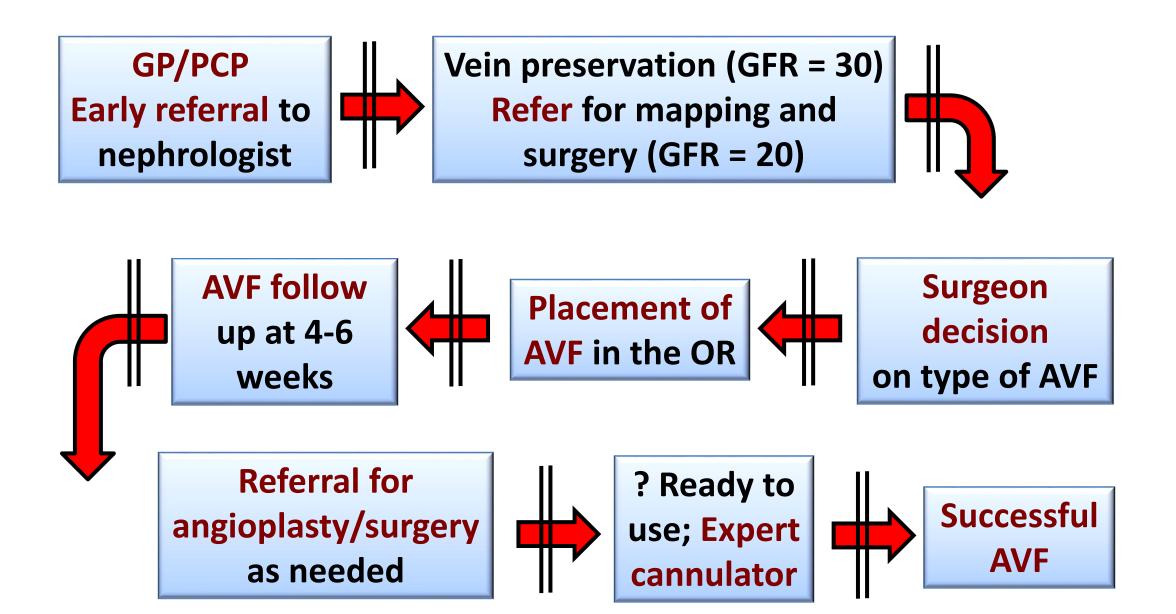


USRDS 2008

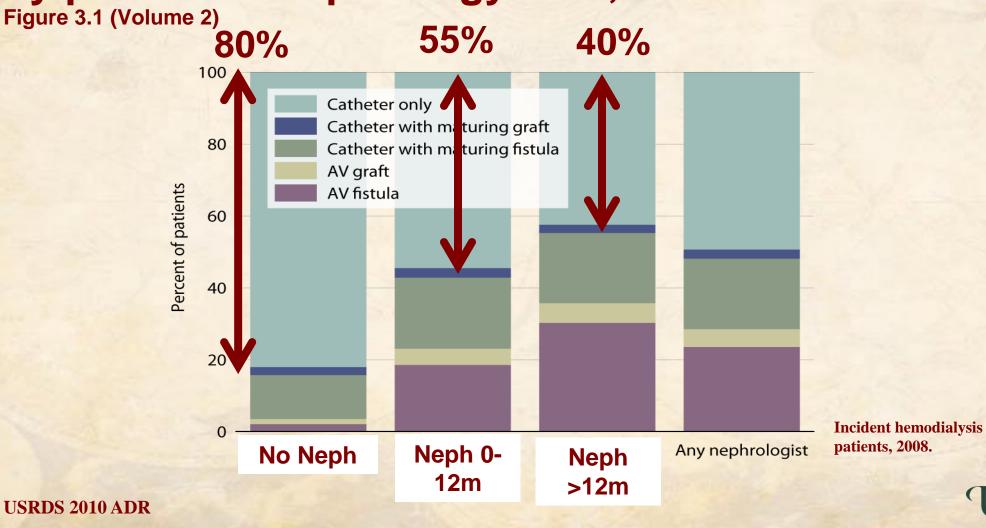
Huge reduction in morbidity and mortality if every patient starting hemodialysis had a functional AVF



Process of Care barriers at each of these steps



Access use at first outpatient dialysis, by pre-ESRD nephrology care, 2008



Why 40% catheter starts even if seen by a nephrologist for > 12 months?

Lopez-Varga et al. Am J Kidney Dis 2011

Barriers to Timely Arteriovenous Fistula Creation: A Study of Providers and Patients

Pamela A. Lopez-Vargas, MPH,¹ Jonathan C. Craig, FRACP, MMed, PhD,^{1,2} Martin P. Gallagher, FRACP, MPH, PhD,³ Rowan G. Walker, FRACP, MD,⁴ Paul L. Snelling, FRACP,⁵ Eugenia Pedagogos, FRACP, PhD,⁴ Nicholas A. Gray, FRACP,⁶ Murthy D. Divi, FRACP, 7
Alastair H. Gillies, MRACP, FRACP, PhD,⁸ Michael G. Suranyi, FRACP, PhD,⁹ Hla Thein, FRACP,¹⁰ Stephen P. McDonald, FRACP, PhD,^{11,12} Christine Russell, BA, FRACS,¹² and Kevan R. Polkinghorne, FRACP, MClinEpi, PhD^{13,14}

AJKD Lee, Roy-Chaudhury, Thakar Am J Kidney Dis 2011

Editorial

Improving Incident Fistula Rates: A Process of Care Issue

Related Article, p. 873

ary outcomes included physician, patient, and organizational barriers responsible for delays in achieving a

Battle for dialysis vascular access will be won or lost in the CKD stage Late referral by nephrologists to surgeons

- Unpredictability of when patients will start HD
- Non-acceptance of the need for HD
- Need for more resources (specifically access coordinators) so that we can develop coordinated, integrated access care programs in the CKD phase



Good surgeon

Full range of vascular access procedures (from difficult catheters to transpositions to grafts)

Good Surgeon

Interested, dedicated and committed

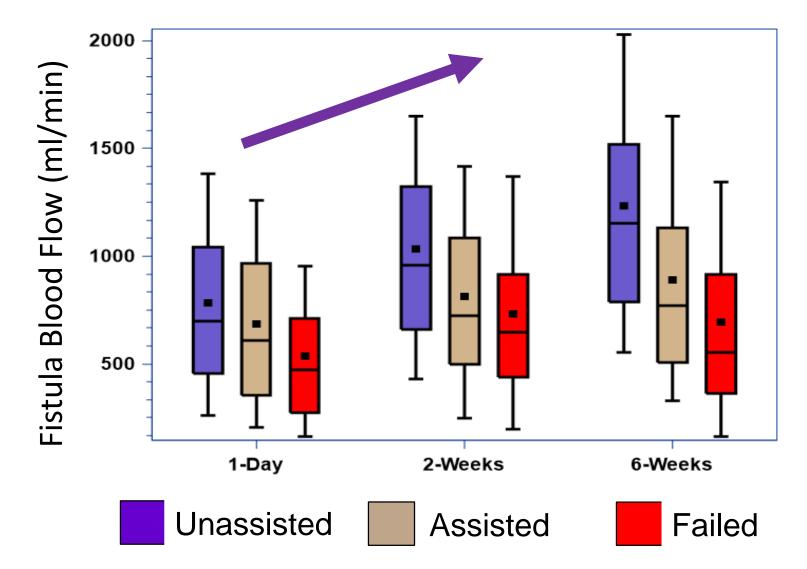
 Wisdom to make a judgement call about being able to place the right access in the right patient at the right time

• We need "judgement calls" because we don't have adequate predictive data

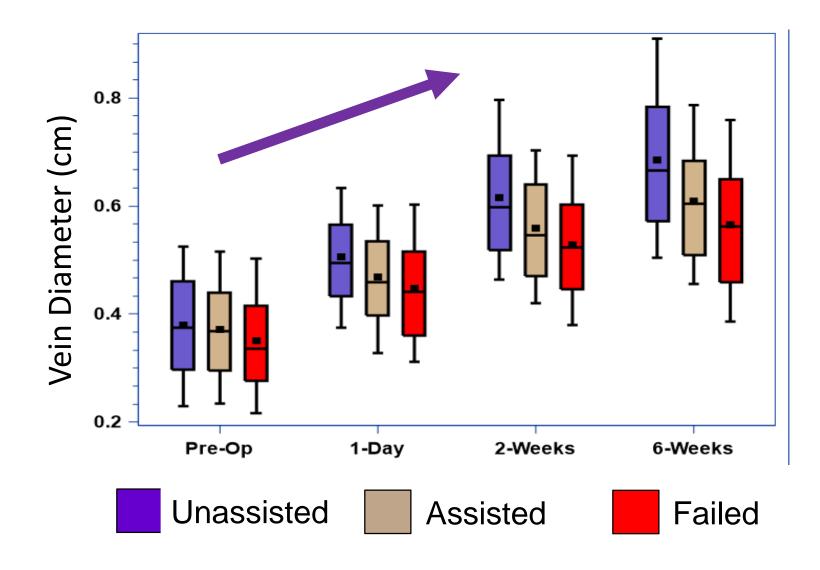
Hemodialysis Fistula Maturation Consortium: Can we predict whose AVF will fail?

- NIH funded prospective observational cohort study
- 7 centers; 602 participants
- Single stage AVF creation
- Pre-operative, intra-operative and post-operative data collection
- AVFs followed up till abandonment

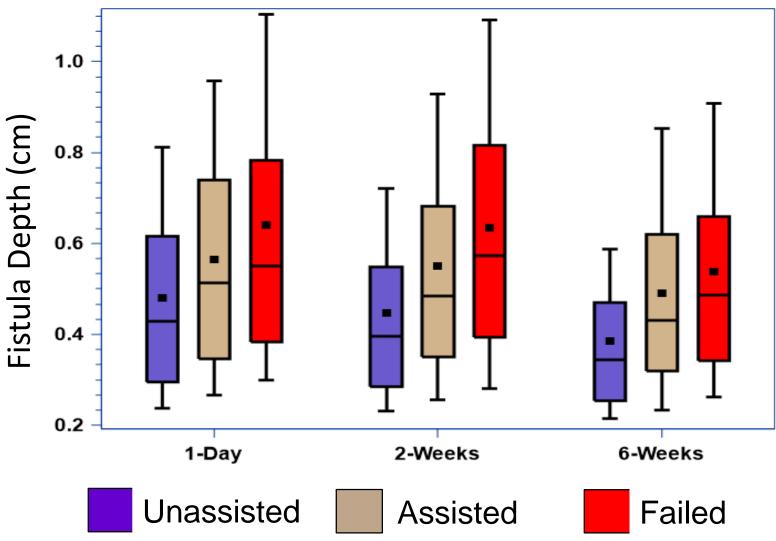
Vascular anatomy and blood flow (FLOW)



Vascular anatomy and blood flow (DIAMETER)



Vascular anatomy and blood flow (DEPTH)



Technology can Change Existing Clinical Paradigms!!

Catheter without infection, thrombosis or central stenosis

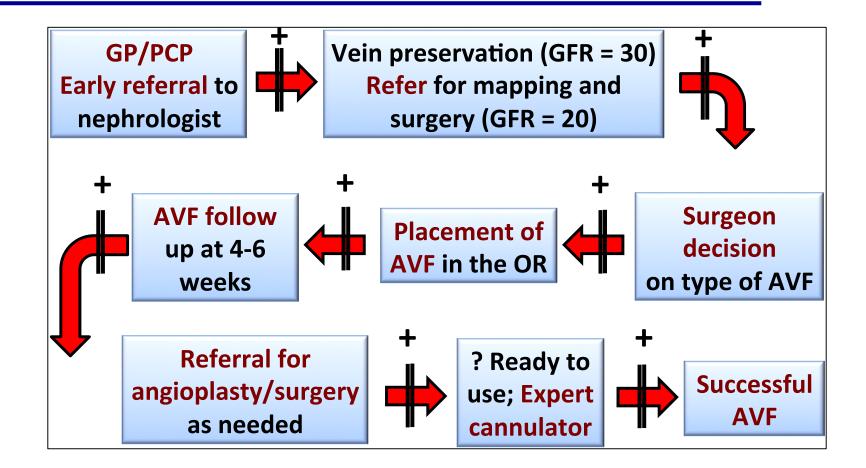
• from Fistula First to Catheter First and Last!!

Individualizing Vascular Access Care

- Get away from the one size fits all construct that we currently work under
- Stratify patients based on both biological and clinical parameters
- Offer them the sort of vascular access that is best suited to them
- Future novel therapies will allow for such an individualized approach
 - Low Risk = Standard AVF
 - Moderate Risk = AVF + drug/device or bioengineered vessel
 - High Risk = Coated catheter!

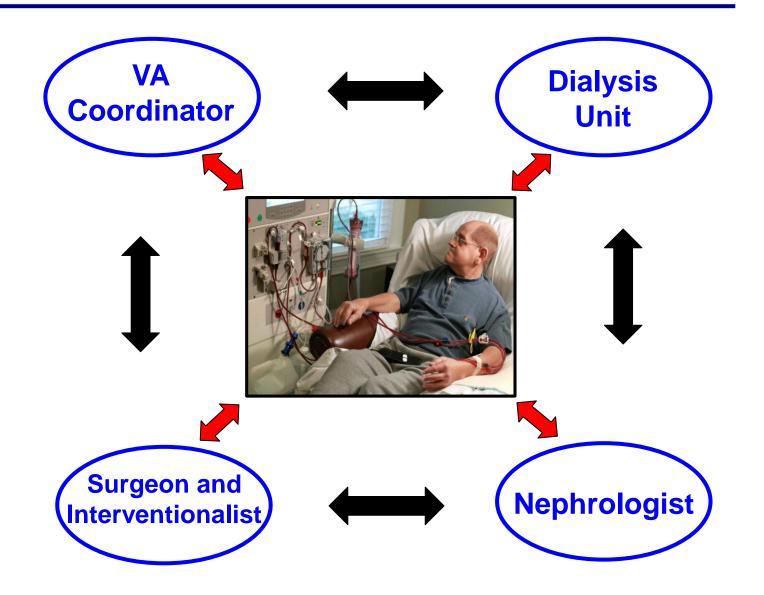


Many of the problems in vascular access are due to Process of Care Issues



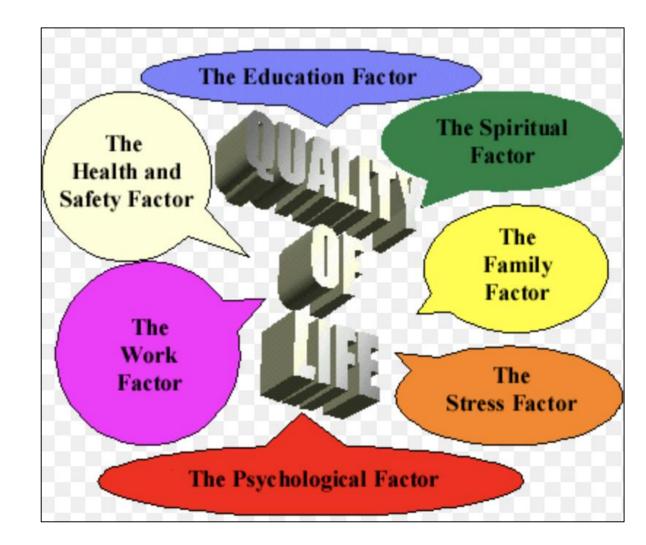
Opportunities for LOCAL Process of Care Innovation

Process of care innovation in vascular access is best done through a team approach

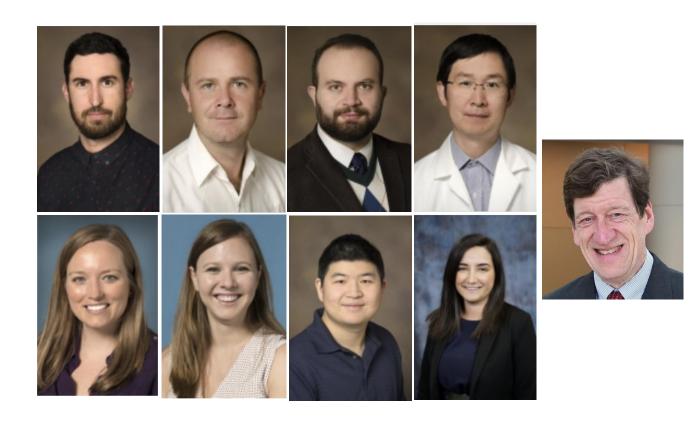


A Personal Viewpoint

- Complex patients
- Diabetes, HTN, heart attacks and strokes, amputations, legally blind
- Social and economic issues
- We cannot fix the vast majority of these problems
- We CAN fix their vascular access by combining advances in biology/bioengineering with novel technology and process of care interventions
- Make a huge difference both in their survival and quality of life

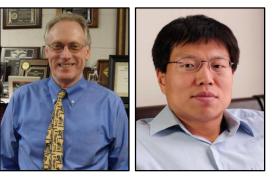


Thank you

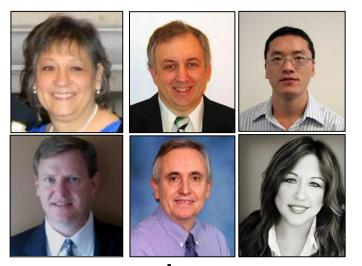


Arizona Kidney and Vascular Center

Diego Celdran-Bonafonte Jaroslav Janda Aous Jarrouj Lihua Wang Jose Rosado Ana Florea Tom Jan Ellen Santos Lindsay Kohler Chip Brosius



Collaborators Mark Meyerhof Yadong Wang



Begona Campos Inovasc Dan Kincaid Mark Schulz Vesco Shanov John Zhang Elsa Abruzzo

Thank you









Division of Nephrology



University of Arizona



Synchronizing biology and technology with the clinical need or setting

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nd psychosocial

- Three times a week into a higher pedical environment
- Get them IN; get them
- Looking after their issues and vas
- Dialysis unit in with the dialysis randomization in p.
- Huge opportunity to de Conologies that can be used in a positive manner during dialysis visit itself (for both vascular access and ESRD care)

A message for the present!!

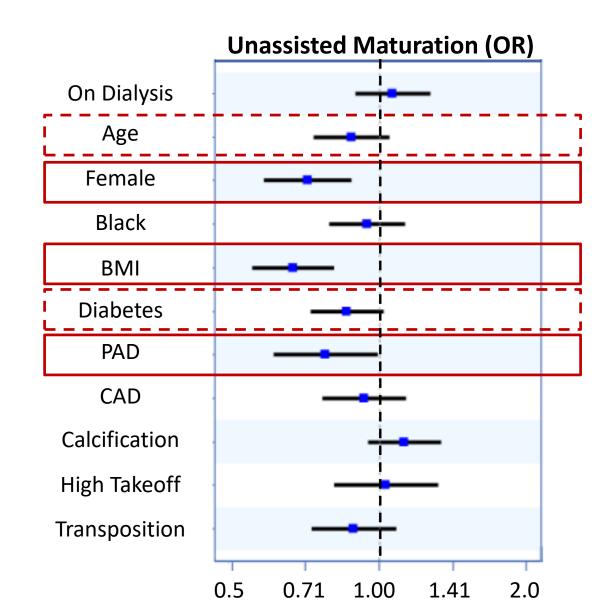


Current modalities and therapies for dialysis vascular access are not very effective (1 year unassisted primary primary for AVFs and AVGs < 50% at one year)

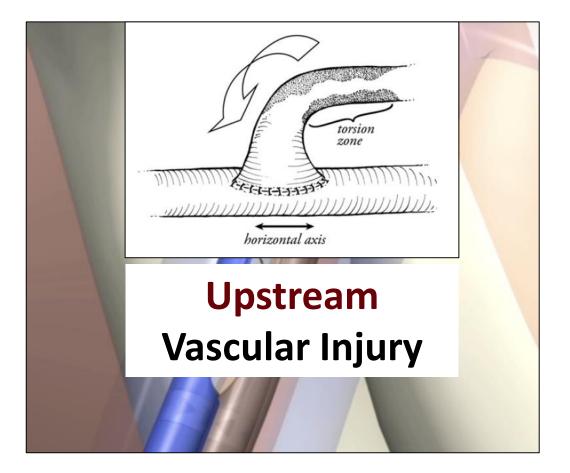
- This results in widespread catheter use with all its attendant morbidity and mortality
- Huge unmet clinical need that needs to be addressed

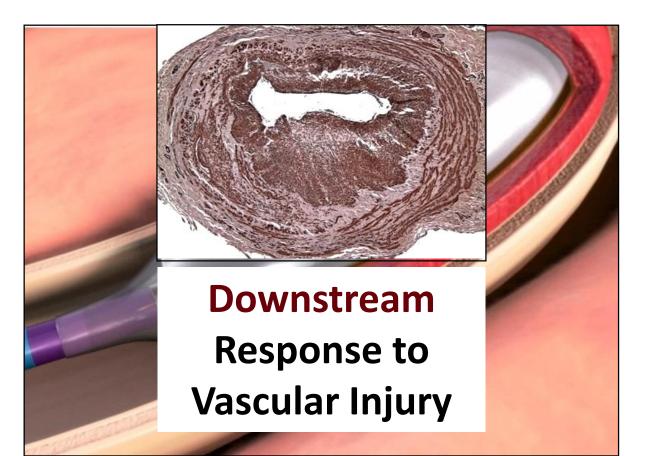


Clinical patient level attributes



Novel Therapies





Endo-AVF



Process of care innovation in vascular access is best done through a team approach

